BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK

s Story of the Telepharu, and a History of the Great Atlan-ne Came. By Charles F. Briggs and Augustus Mayerick. New York: Rudd & Carleton. From Franklin Philip.

Hurrary of Grumanos is Eschand. By Henry Thomas Buckle.
Vol. I. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Buckle is an enthusiastic English disciple of Kant
and Comte, and he has produced the first instalment
of a work which, whatever may be said of its of a work which, whatever may be said of ite philosophic bases, is worthy of a more generous and thoughtful criticism than the last number of the London Quarterly has bestowed upon it. We presume the author is a young man, and in future years he may tone down some expressions to which the Quarterly makes objection. His historical statements are, almost without exception, correct; his deductions only serve to show that the modern philosophic school is as brave as were the encyclopedists, but more reverent in its utterance. Indeed, as contrasted with the same class of thinkers of Indeed, as contrasted with the same class of thinkers of the last century, our modern philosophers exhibit a very hopeful improvement. Mr. Buckle seems to have started with the Kantean axiom that as deaths, births, and mar-riages, and the oscillations of the weather, irregular as they seem to be in themselves, are reducible upon the great scale to certain rules, so there may be discovered in the course of human history a steady and continuous, though slow development of certain great predispositions in human nature. The "Vestiges of Creation," which caused Hugh Miller to write that immortal book, the "Footsteps of the Creator," was an amplification of this idea. Mr. Buckle weds to the thought of Kant that of Auguste Comte, that history is simply a succession of natural sequences, and has not behind it the inspiration of any volition, human or Divine. We have no idea of abandoning the old-fashioned Christian evangile for the "Gospel according to Statistics," yet we have read this first volume with great pleasure, and, dissenting entirely from the philosophy, we admire the philosopher. We cannot conceive how any student can fail to appreciate the work; and we shall appropriate loss for to appreciate the work; and we shall anxiously look for nd volume. It is one of the best contributions to solid literature which even the judicious Appletons have placed within the reach of American readers.

A TEXT-BOOK OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRESIDENCE. By Henry Go by, M. D., Professor of Vegetable and Animal Physiology in State Agricultural College of Michigan: New York: D. Appleto

The author, upon his appointment to a professorship in the State Agricultural College of Michigen, found a defi-ciency is the text-books of his department. This want he has endeavored to supply in the volume before us, and soems to have succeeded. The theory upon which he ases his work is, that the attempt to teach only human physiology, like a similar proceeding in regard to anato-my, can only end in failure; whereas if the origin (so to speak) of the organic structures in the animal kingdom e sought for and steadily pursued through all the class showing their gradual complication, and the necessity snowing their gradual complication, and the necessity for the addition of accessory organs till they reach their utmost development and culminate in man, the study may be rendered an agreeable and interesting one, and be fruitful in profitable results. The book is illustrated by finely-executed wood-cuts, and will take a permanent place amongst our most valued text-books.

IAN DAYS AND TROCCHES. By Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D. I.
Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co.

The portrait of the deceased writer of the volum above named exhibits one of those saintly faces that we nstinctively love; and in this case the features were faithful representatives of a character as nearly perfect as we may expect to find in this sinning generation. For many years Mr. Peabody was the centre around which d the affections of one of the largest and most respectable congregations in America. Living in Boston and holding steadily to the Gospel work, without turn ing aside to more transient topics, he was called "a con-servative" by his neighbors, but he knew himself be working for the highest interests of his fellow-men plume before us is a posthumous collection from his writings; it might more properly be entitled Chris-tian Thoughts for Christian Days. The style is polished to the brightness of a crystal, the thought is earnest and reverent and abounds with elequence, and the volume is a fitting memorial of a good and wise man.

Tus Citt of the Great King, on Jerusalen as it Was, as it Is, and as the to Be. By J. T. Burclay, M. D. Missionary to decusalem Philadelphia: James Challen & Sons.

Dr. Barclay's work is a valuable contribution to geo-

graphical literature. Executed with the most careful couracy, it is a book of a century. We have especial eference to his description of Jerusalem as it is, which explodes many statements previously uttered with a great show of authority, and places us in possession of facts which to a biblical student must be invaluable. The engravings are executed in the very best style of the art, some of them being beautifully colored, and the work reflects almost as much credit upon the enterprising pubrs as upon the dis tinguished author.

WILLIAM THE CONQUERGE. An Historical Romance. By General Eir Charles Napier. Lieut. Gen. Sir William Napier, ethior. London and New York: G. Routledge & Co.

Aside from its intrinsic merit, which is great, there are several things which will cause this novel to be eagerly sought for, Foremost amongst these peculiar features is the insight afforded of the Napier character. The hero of Meance is stamped upon every page of the book. His villains are thorough-paced scoundrels, and his heroes and heroines little less than angels. Brave and impetuous himself, the General had no faith in moderate or mixed characters. Then, in the assaults he makes upon his enemics, he is cool as a tried soldier, but relentless. Downing street must have writhed under his denunciations. In the editorial preface Sir W. Napier tells us that the romance was written about 1827, "when Sir C Napier was suffering under the injustice of Sir Frederick Adam. The preface is a humorous allusion to himself as Mr. Peter Grievous vainly seeking redress; for to laugh at and joke upon his own misfortunes was with him an absolute necessity. The blow given to his commander was, indeed, metaphorical, but never forgotten or forgiven—a book exposing the red-tapism and injustice of official power was inexpiable." We can understand all this; but there is another allusion in the preface which we do not so readily comprehend. It is the passage in which Sir W. Napier says: "Some resemblance will be found in parts to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's romance of 'Harold,' especially the creation of the Vala. But Sir C. Napler's work was composed years before Sir Edward's was published. It was originally called Harold, also, and was sent to Mr. Colburn, the distinguished publish-er, who kept it for many months; indeed, it was with much trouble Sir Charles could get it back. That Sir Edward then read the manuscript, and gave an opinion to Colburn on its merits—a favorable opinion—seem certain." This looks very like a charge of plagiarism and on this side of the Atlantic it would inevitably be-get a "personal difficulty." In England, where they take such matters more coolly, we believe it is attributed to "the characteristic sensitiveness of the Napier temper-ament." As a literary production, aside from its ex-trinsic attractions, the book is admirable. We subjoin the "Creation of the Vala" that our readers may judge between Bulwer and Napier on that count of the indictment; we, as simple peace-makers, respectfully submit-ting that in this particular, at least, Sir Edward must be exculpated from the charge:

exculpated from the charge:

"The altor yella on songress."

"Perhaps, Edillia, you are right; but the wheel may gain knowledge from an expert soccoress; and as the heighth of all wisdom as to foresee and propose. I think there can be no great sin in a Christian consulling a Vala. There is one named Frica, who, as you know, lives at her amal strong tower in the bosom of the forest. Thence he goes to the castles of twee in the bosom of the forest. Thence he goes to the castles of the great and the dwellings of the bumble. The Saxon people love and four her, for few have ever incurred her anger that milebraue has not blighted them. I have never heard that any one has been allowed to enter her high tower; a dwarf at the first and many large and fercoious dogs. What she needs she receives from Winchelsen; it is deposited in an outer dwelling by the butcher of that town. Ber riches are great the secure. A band of robburs once assaulted her tower, they tried to locent the stones at this bear, but so care the stance of the town, they riches are great the secure. A band of robburs once assaulted her tower, they tried to locent hiew when the backet, by which she usually descended, was lowered from the tenlia contained a square box. "If you want riches," said the Vain from

D'BRARLIS WORRS — VIVIAN GREY, AIROY, VERRIA, TANCERO, THE YOUND DEERS, LEON IN HEAVEN, HEVERETTA TRACES. L'ORIGIN and New York. G. Routledge & Co.

At a future time we propose to offer a review of D'Is-

raell's novels, but can now only call attention to the very neat and low-priced edition offered by Messrs. Routledge & Co. The number of books which this enterpris-ing firm issues simultaneously in London and New York is really marvellous. In one series, "The Railway Library," there are over five hundred volumes, and they are all works of permanent value, well printed, and bound in a very durable style, for prices varying from thirty-five to fifty cents. The present series of D'Israell's works is worth four times the price at which it is issued. MESSURATION AND PRACTICAL GEOMETRY. By Charles H. Haswell New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is an indispensable hand-book for mechanics, en gineers, and merchants, and is at the same time well adapted for the use of schools. Among other interesting and useful information which should be within the reach of every intelligent citizen, this work contains comparative tables of the weights and measures of all nations. And, in this connection, we will call attention to the great inconvenience and misconception which result from the diversity which exists in the standards of admeasurement and computation in the various parts of the world; a diversity which is perhaps even more inconvenient and perplexing as it regards val ues than that which arises from the absence of common standards of distance, capacity, and bulk. The United States, England, France, each of the score of German States, with Russia, Spain, Italy, Turkey, to say nothin of the less civilized parts of the world, have as many different standards for computing the value of money, distances, and the weight or quantity of commodities as they have separate nationalities: and the effect is not only to embarrass the student of history, or of cotempo-rary events, but to present a serious obstacle to commercial enterprise. We suggest the adoption of a decimal standard for computing values, and for the adoption of that we will be content to compromise away our miles, feet, yards, bushels, &c.

The Earth and the Word ; or, Geology for Bine Students. By S R. Pattison, F. G. S. Philadelphia : Lindsay & Blakiston.

Another treatise on the great geological vexula question of the apparent contradiction of the Pentateuch by the revelations of the earth. The author discusses his theme with an ability quite equal to that of Fye Smith, Bab-bage, De Lue, and, indeed, every preceding inquirer into this complicated question.

this complicated question.

HERTORY OF KING EIGHARD THE SECOND. HISTORY OF KING RICHARD THE DEAD ABOUT. THE B. OTHERS.

These two volumes belong to the instructive historical series published by the Harpers. They fully maintain the reputation of the compiler, and will prove very acceptable to parents for the use of the young people. The cries is handsomely printed and well illustrated.

AN CRICAN BIOGRAPHY—CAPT. JOHN SHI.H., FOUNDER OF VIRGINIA—PENE BICT ARNOLD—GEN. SHARL PUTNAM. By George Causing Hill. Hos ton: E. O. Libby & Co.

We have received the first three volumes of a new Ri ographical series for youth. The compiler proposes to onfine himself to the lives of persons connected with American history, and in this differs from the series by Abbot. The volumes before us are written in a very pleasant and interesting style, and we presume the series will become very popular. The illustrations are by Billings, which is a sufficient guaranty of their excellence.

Pun Coorgus; on Cerrisu Under Way. Byl Alice B. Haven. New York: D. Appleton & Co. This is one of those quiet domestic books which will hardly be appreciated by the lovers of the intense and glittering, but which contains for the thoughtful and ex-perienced a vast amount of truth and instruction. We earnestly recommend it to the consideration of those per-sons who contemplate marriage as a temporary frolic, and to whom, beyond the wedding and the bridal tour, there is no clearly defined plan of life. As a story it lacks incident; its characters, except the hero and he coine, are tame and common-place, but the charm of the book is in its revelation of the home life of Young America. Vivorenti ser mente Vacal vinera

Our talented neighbor, Mrs. Southworth, wields a ready pen, and must, we think, possess the secret of writing several books at the same time. The best of all is, that every book she produces is better than its predecessors. d be creditable to Du is sustained with such unfaltering interest, and the plot is so artistically worked up. We see only a single defect to which we would call the attention of this gifted authoress, it is the frequent use of italics and small capitals to mark emphatic sentences. Ordinarily, italies in dicate a want of strength, an inability to say, in plain letters, the words that should of themselves compel us to feel their force, but with Mrs. Southworth it is simply a had habit, which we beg her to correct for the sake of her many excellencies.

MEXIMES OF RACUEL. By Madame do B.—. New York: Harper &

Madame de B---, we have a suspicion, is more intimately acquainted with the Quartier Latin than with more aristocratic locations; we could paint the portrait of Madame de B—, and the accessories would be a pipe, very short and old, and a beard cultivated with indefatigable tenderness. In a word, we believe Madame de B—— to be a man, and a very clever and experienced author too; for the romantic story of Rachel's life is told in a very admirable way. The book betrays the hand of a professional writer, and is entitled to the great favor which it has received on both sides of the Atlantic. It is one of the most impartial biographics over written. none of Rachel's faults are withheld, nor on the other hand are they exaggerated, while her genius and good traits of character are simply daguerreotyped, without adulation or the use of hyperbole. We predict a large sale for the book, and shall take pleasure, hereafter, in laying before our readers some of its most in teresting parts.

MEMORIO OF JOHNS CURTIS—A MODEL MAN. By C. M. Sedgwick, New

York. Harper and Brothers.

This a record of a very good man, whose career was already sufficiently narrated in the admirable funeral discourse by his pastor, Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York. If the book is printed for the immediate friends of Mr. Cartis, they have shown a very proper respect for his memory; but we doubt if even the Harpers will reap much profit by it as publishers, and we are sure Mrs. Sedgwick will add no leaf to her laurels from this exceedingly slipshod composition.

BELLE BRITISH ON A TOUR AT NEWPORT, AND HERE AND THERE ; NOW

York. Derty & Jackson.

This volume is a re-hash of newspaper items and correspondence. With a few exceptions, the productions are as sparkling as champagne that has been uncorked for a week. The silliest thing in the book is the dedication, and the best is a piece of poetry—not by Belle Brittan, but by Charles Mackay, to whom Belle acted as fugleman and business man last winter. To say there is nothing witty or clever in the volume, would be to contradict the doctrine of chances; for if one writes much he must necessarily pen some good things; but while in their original form, as contributions to the daily press, the letters pos-sessed a certain smartness, there is indeed very little in them to warrant their reproduction.

THE LIFE AND AMERICANS OF MAJOR ROBER SHREETAY POTTER. By Pro-

The Story of the Tallers, AND a History of the Great Atlanta Caule. By Charles F. Briggs and Augustus Maverick. New York Radd & Carleton. Rodd & Carleton.

The compilers of this timely work are editors of the

The compilers of this timely work are editors of the New York Daily Times, and they have faithfully given what they promise on the title page, viz: A complete record of the inception, progress, and final success of that undertaking. A general history of land and ocean telegraphs; descriptions of telegraphic apparatus, and biographical sketches of the principal persons connected with the great work. The volume has been propared with great care, and bears the impress of accuracy on every word of its unassuming sentences. It is issued in that peculiar style of excellence for which the publishers have made themselves celebrated, and it is abundantly and beautifully illustrated. Aside from the temporary interest in the Atlantic telegraph, this book ought to somest in the Atlantic telegraph, this book ought to com-mand a large sale for its history and description of the esults, and promises to be almost illimitable in its futur

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COMPILED FOR THE WASHINGTON UNION.

Baptist Statistics.—The Baptist Almanac for 1859 has just been issued by the American Baptist Publication Society. It contains 48 pages. We gather from it the following summary of Baptists in the United States:

Associations 505
Clurches 11,000
Ordained ministers 7,141

ninisters, and 225,448 members.

Conversion of Miss Fox.—The Freeman's Journal,

Conversion of Miss Fox.—The Freeman's Journal, speaking of Miss Fox's conversion to Catholicism, says: "For many years past, Miss Margaret Fox has refused to hold any communication with these spirits, from a conviction of its dangers and its unlawful character. Such right-minded resolutions, with the grace of fod, have brought her at length to that faith to which, alone, the deceiving wonders of spiritualism present nothing inexplicable. Miss Fox's profession of the Catholic faith is far enough from casting any suspicion of collusion or imposture on her former life, or on that of the members of her family, who still, unfortunately, engage in those occult practices. She renounces, for herself, all such communications, having been for months carefully preparing under the instructions of Mr. Quinn."

ing been for months carefully preparing under the instruc-tions of Mr. Quinn."

The Spiritual Telegroph adds: "We deem it proper to say that Miss Fox does not deny the reality and spiritual origin of the rapping sounds heard in her presence: but the peculiar state of mind in which she has been during the past year or more has led her to discountenance

A Waldensian Church.—The Waldenses have a church in Turin, the new system of religious freedom in Sardinia allowing them to worship openly in cities. Mr. Bryant, of the N. Y. Post, recently attended services in their church, which, he writes, do not vary much frem those of a Presbyterian church in New York, except that the prayers were mostly read by the minister from a book, and the language—in the morning French, in the afternoon Italian. The congregation, composed of persons manifestly of different conditions in life, the opulent and the laboring, was not large, but its manner was attentive and devout.

The Coldentes of the few bundents any increase of the

The Celebration of the four hundreth a Magdalen College, Oxford, was attended by the bishops of Exeter and Oxford. Among the celebrated names enrolled among its alumni are those of Dr. Hammond and Gibbon, the historian, and Dr. Routh, the late president.

Gibbon, the historian, and Dr. Routh, the late president. [Correspondent of Churchman.

S. Pairick's Cuthedral.—The Churchman, speaking of the laying of the corner-stone of St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Hughes, and of the liberality with which Roman Catholics contribute to such works, says:

"The Roman Church is earnest in her work. She does with her might that which her hands find to do. Go to

one of her churches at early mass, before the 'respectable' portion of the community are stirring, and see it throngad-pews, aisles, and porch—with worshippers. No matter what the hour, or how large the edifice, when public service is performed it is not done to empty seats. The Romanists are a church-going people; their contributions for religious purposes are largely in advance of those of any of the sects around us, proportionate to their wealth. The new Cathedral will not lack funds for its completion, costly as it is to be; for the duty of giving to the church is so thoroughly and constantly instilled into the minds and hearts of children, that what a Protestant would be likely to regard as a large donation, seldom to be repeated, is with the Romanist a duty frequently, freely and cheerfully performed."

likely to regard as a large donation, seldom to be repeated, is with the Romanist a duty frequently, freely and cheerfully performed."

Important Movement Among the Israelites.—The recent consecration of the new synogogue, Oheb Shalom, in Hanover street, has inaugurated an important reformatory movement among the Israelites in this city. The members of this congregation, who had up to that time professed the orthodox creed of the Hebrew church, and strictly observed its prescribed rites and ceremonies, have now discarded some of the fundamental principles of their faith, and abandoned its old and established form of worship. Besides the introduction of an organ and the singing of hymns in the vernacular tongue, they have adopted a prayer book which gives due expression to the remarkable change of the religious sentiment which is beginning to make its way among a large portion of that ancient people. Among the most important changes which have thus far characterized the movement, the restitution of the Mosaic policy, and the return to Jerusalem, and the re-establishment of sacrificial worship are no longer objects of hope and prayer. The dogma of a millionnium, in a somewhat modified form, is a prominent feature of the new prayer book. These radical changes among the people of Israel, who have for so many centuries adhered to the strict faith of their fathers, have of late resulted in the formation of numerous congregations, which deviate more or less from the orthodox standard. The new prayer book is the conjoined production of three Rabbis, of whom Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, is the most distinguished. The congregation of Har Sanai, in High street, also differ from the orthodox creed in so far that the males and females occupy the gallery. Another feature of this congregation is the fact that its members are permitted to eat whatever food they please, all laws regulating that principle having been abolished. With regard to the Sabbath, however, all are agreed, and the seventh day is still observed a

The Synancian policy of the Jerrary of the Jerrary

ican life_it is, indeed, a sort of American Gil Blaz. Of course the characters are greatly exaggerated, and many of the witticisms are weak; but it is written by one who has evidently seen something of the Inside machinery of political and literary life.

Gross Mayuldan and American Novel. New York: W. R. C. Clark & Co.

The claim to an exclusive American character, act up by the author of this volume, is based, we suppose, upon the fact that the scene is laid in America and the people bear American names. The only peculiarly American feature that we discover is a somewhat minute description of Christ at the Epiphany by a religious procession to the hero spends two years—unjustly, of course. The book is well printed and the story will repay the labor of per results and the story will repay the labor of per results.

This is a novel of English life, in which the plot rests entirely upon class prejudices, of which we in American conting upon class prejudices, of which we in American conti

States, although there are a few congregations in New England, and quite a considerable number in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia,

as also in western Texas.

**Liberal Donation.—It is stated that Mr. John Pickett has lately given \$10,000 to the Southwestern Bible Society of New Orleans, La., for the purpose of stocking their Bible houses with Bibles. He is a young man, and a member of the Presbyterian church. This society have nine persons who have given or pledged \$1,000 each.

mine persons who have given or pledged \$1,000 each.

Religious Reform in Bussia.—A letter from Warsaw of
the 4th says: "A religious reform has taken pisce in
Rassia. The government has limited the powers of the
orthodox Greek clergy in certain matters and has suppressed some ridiculous ceremonies which had been in
troduced into public worship in order to strike the Imaginations of the ignorant and superstitious populations. It
has also resolved to reduce the number of the United
Greek clergy, so as to have one pope (priest) for every
1,000 souls, instead of one for every 300."

The children of the Sandwich Islandst says the Evan-

The children of the Sandwich Islands; says the Evangelist, have caught the passion for ship-building from our American Sabbath schools, and have purchased two small sailing boots for the use of the missionaries, at a cost of \$200 cach, one being paid for by the native children, and the other by the children of foreign residents. The boats will be very useful in facilitating the operations of the missionaries among the islands.

will be very useful in facilitating the operations of the missionaries among the islands.

A Venerable Chirch:—Christ Church, in Calvert coeuty, Maryland, is said by the Rev. Geo. L. Mackenheihitet to contain records embracing almost two centuries. In those ancient records there are entries of baptism as far back as 1672. The parish embraces a glen of one hundred and twenty acres of land, with a very comfortable and spacious brick rectory, which has stood more than a century, and is likely to do so for centuries to come. There are two places of worship—a church, which is the third one erected on the same site, and a chapel, both built before the American revolution.

The London Christian Times says: The following notice was lately fixed to a church-door in Herifortishirs; aidd read in the church: "This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this church-yard but those living in the parish; and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to the parish clerk."

Washington's Family Bible.—The Agent of the Nashville

in the parish; and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to the parish clerk."

Washington's Family Bible.—The Agent of the Nashville Bible Society, Mr. R. M. Hawkins, has recently been distributing Bibles in Macon county, Tennessee, and while travelling through the country, met with the old family Bible that found a place in General Washington's chamber. Mr. Hawkins says!

"I took it in my hind, examined it carefully; after which I read the 19th Psalm in family worship. I then asked the brother to tell flie how he caine in possession of it. He said that at the General's death his nice fell heir to the Bible. Previous to leaving Virginia her son was taken sick and died. He waited on him until death. The old lady told him that she was getting old, and must soon die, and that she had nothing to give him for waiting on her son save the old family Bible. He gladly received it, and brought it to Tennessee with him on horseback. He told me that he would not take three thousand dollars for it. The gentleman lives in the town of Lafayette, Macon county, and his name is Colonel Claiborne. You can't begin to imagine how I felt while turning over its leaves. I really felt and thought that I had found a precious jewel. It appeared to me that I would have given any price for it."

Somebody writes from an American vessel in the Chi-

had found a precious jewel. It appeared to me that I would have given any price for it."

Somebody writes from an American vessel in the Chinese waters that a worthy missionary had scattered several copies of the Ten Commandments on the shore. The next day they were sent back, with the request that they might be distributed among the French and English, for the tracts contained admirable doctrines, and these people evidently much needed them.

Power of Kindness.—Many years since there lived a poor mechanic, eminent for his pious seal and consistency. He was very much tried by the conduct of a nelphbor, who was in the habit of cutting his wood on the Lord's day, and the sound of whose axe continually disturbed

who was in the habit of cutting his wood on the Lord's day, and the sound of whose axe continually disturbed the old Christian's meditations. Father H—, as he was called, often remonstrated carnestly and kindly with his neighbor, but without any effect. At length he adopted a different course. One Saturday afternoon his neighbor found the old man very busy at his wood-pile, and inquired, in astonishment, what he was doing.

"Why," replied Father H—, "you will persist in cutting your wood on God's holy day, and it grieves me so much that I mean to do it for you this afternoon, so that you will have noicemptation to do it to-morrow.

The man was at once overcome, and exclaimed, "No you shall not; I will do it myself. Nor will you ever after this have reason to complain of my chopping wood on the Lord's day." And he is true to his word.

A Samular Rault of a Simular Discussion.—It has been

A Singular Result of a Singular Discussion.—It has been stated in one of the prayer meetings in this city, that a club of profane infidels in Andover were recently discussing the subject of baptism, and using the Bible to ascertain what is said about the matter. The result of their study to know what it taught on baptism led six or seven of them to exercise faith in the word of God and in Christ, and now they are rejoicing in the Saviour.—Beston Recorder.

Mchodists in Australa.—In Australia the Methodists have 670 churches and 683 other preaching stations. C mmunicants, upward of 25,000; attendants on the divine worship, nearly 150,000. The number of the children in the week-day and Sabbath schools, 53,559.

dren in the week-day and Sabbath schools, 53,559.

The American College in Rome.—The difficulties thrown in the way of the American college in Rome by the French troops insisting on occupying the buildings designated have been overcome. The French vacate the premises, and the Pope makes a present of it for the purpose indicated. This establishment goes in Rome by the name of the Unite, and is finely situated, and is said to be well adapted to the purposes of a college. By this magnificent gift of the Pope the matter now is in the hands of the Hierarchy in the United States.—Freenam's Journal.

gift of the Pope the matter now is in the hands of the Hierarchy in the United States.—Freewer's Journal.

London Warket, in accordance with the civic regulations of Billingsgate market, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 11th of August. Sixteen oyster vessels were present. Oysters are classified in England as natives, pearls, cullies, barleys, and common. The best natives brought in the London market are \$10.50 per bushel; inferior natives, \$10; pearls, \$3.50; cullies, from \$3 to \$3.50; and commons, from \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel. The railway vans brought "mmense quantities, in addition to the water-borne from the oyster beds at Blackwater, Colchester, Burnham, and other fishing towns. When we think of an English oyster a coppery taste involuntary recurs. There are no oysters in London that an American could or would swallow in New York. It would be rejected as lad; but when a man pays \$10 a bushel he cannot afford to be fastidious. It is one of our American privileges and blessings, for which we cannot be too grateful, that our lines have fallen near good oyster beds, and that a reasonable price commands a better article than Europeans get at extravagant prices. No wonder that, as Dickens says, the poor of London are the largest oyster buyers. It might make a rich man poor to cat oyster buyers. It might make a rich man poor to cat oyster at London prices.

A Musical Bun.—The last novelty from Germany is a musical bed, which receives the weary body and immediately 'laps it in Elysium.' It is an invention of a

A Musical Ban.—The last novelty from Germany is a musical bed, which receives the weary body and immediately "laps it in Elysium." It is an invention of a mechanic in Bohomia, and is so constructed that by means of hidden mechanism a pressure upon the bed causes a soft and gentle air of Auber to be played, which continues long enough to lull the most wakeful to steep. At the head is a clock, the hand of which being placed at the hour the sleeper wishes to rise, when the time arrives the bed plays a march of Spentoni, with drums and cymbals, and, in short, with noise enough to rouse the seven sleepers.

The Syracuse Courier says the product of the Onopdaga

Diplomatic Branck—This branch of this State Department associating of all correspondence between the department and other diplomatic agents of the United States abread; and those of foreign powers accredited to this government. In it all diplomatic instructions entering the time of the commission of the department, and communications to commissioners till der treatien of boundaries, &c., are prepared, couled, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or index.

**Consuler Branch—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In it instructions to those officers, and answers to their despatiches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded. The Dichering Agent—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to say fund with the dishurcement of which the department is charged.

The Translator—His duties are to furnish such translations as the department may require. He also records the commissions of consular and vice consults, when not in English, upon which exquatures are launced.

and vice consils, when not in English, upon which exequators are lixued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate makes out and records exequators and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Boils and Archives.—He takes charge of the rolls, or encoded acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the department from the President, properse the authoritiented copies thereof which are called for prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of tregies, in the newspapers and in book form, attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this day is assigned to the department, writing and answering all letters connected therewith.

But charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Authoritorious and Commissions.

the diplomatic and consular.

*Clerk of Parisons and Possports—He prepares and records parisons and remissions; and registers and flies the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records passports, keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares latters are to this husbons.

Second. The confineation Aird revision of the laws of the District of Columbia.

| District Surantest | District Surantest | District Officers | D

see, and of the torce employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury,
Hon. Philip Clayton, assistant Secretary; one engineer in charge; one
arguitect, and three draughtsmen temporarity employed, and twentythree clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the facai transactions of the government, and of the
execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the
United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light house
establishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom houses and other purposes.

Office of Commissioner of the Customs.—Samuel Ingham, esq. Commissioner, and eleven clerks. He prescribes the most of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom houses, &c., and refrice and certifies the balances arising thereon.

rices and ocrtifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, esq., First Auditor, and mineteen clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Costoms and the First Compitoller, respectively for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas E. B. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty one clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordanice, and all accounts relating to the indian department, and reports the balances to the second Comprehier for its decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, esq., Third Auditor, and

Third Auditor's Office.—Bobert J. Atkinson, esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for substance of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military reads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for penions, claims srising from military services previous to 1816, and for horses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon. Description thereon.

Pourth Auditor's Office.—Larun O. Dayton, esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department and reports the balances to the Scond Comprehence of the Navy Department and reports the balances to the Scond Comprehence of the Navy Department and reports the balances to the Scond Comprehence of the Navy Department and reports the balances to the Scond Comprehence of the Navy Department and reports the balances of the State Department, and reports the balances to the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision flored flored to the First Comptroller for his decision flored flo

similar services performed under the direction of the Shite Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Sisth Auditor's Office—Pr. Thomas M. Tate, auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are linal, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for falling to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of measys due to the department; instructing United States autorneys, marshals, and clerks in all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each torm of the United States courts of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post Office. Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Tensurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, csq., Treasurer, and thirteenclorks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and flust of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the State Auditor, and received by Warrants of save by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrants to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Pinley B. Register, csq., and twenty-nine cierks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives.

the same for the binefit of the United States.

Light House Board—Ron. Howell Cohb. Secretary of the Treasury, english, presidents, Cotta W. B. Studbrick, United States mary, char, man. Gen. J. C. Totten, United States array, Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of Court has very, Front, Joseph Henry, secretary of fauthonian Institution, Captains, United States array, Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of Court has Street, Control of States and Captain Win. M. Fronklin, United States array, secretaries; and the clerks. This beard directs the builting and repairing of light-houses, light vensels, buoys, and bencom, contracts for supplies of oil, Ac.

United States Court Survey Office.—Professor A. D. Bache, Li. D., superintendent, and superintendent of weights and measures.

Capt. M. L. Smith, topographical stylingers, assistant, in charge of the Coast Survey Office.

A. W. Russell, chief clerk.

wies.
Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of computing division.
Assistant L. F. Fourtsies, in charge of tidal division.
Lient J. C. Tidlatt, United States army, in charge of dr. tion. Licut. Saxton, United States army, in charge of engra

POUT OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Aaron V. Riown, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office begarithent are assigned by the countration and have to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final schine, it distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment of Res, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Courac Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, the Figure Couract of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; the Figure Couract of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; the Figure Couract of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Respection Office, in charge of the Europe Couract of the Couract Couract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; and the Respection Office, in charge of the chief clerk.

Artumest exercacy correct.

Gon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; R. H. Gillet, esq., chief clock. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the government, as called for by the Precident, by any head of department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

2. Examination of the tuties of all land purchased, as the sites of resemble, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.

3. Applications for paradoms in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.

4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the government.

5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the government is concerned.

6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the departments when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office are added at the present time the following, viz:

First. The directified of all specials on hand claims in Californias.

Second. The codification alld revision of the laws of the District on Columbia.

Pressure of the District of the Interior. How Jacob Them.

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The Navy Deptitions comissis of the Navy Department proper, ising the office of the Secretary and of five bureaus attached thereto, tir. Bureau of Navy-yards and Becke, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Closhing, Bureau of Ordrance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices and of the force employed therein:

Secretary office.—Hen, Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Clatics W. Weleh, esq., chief clerk, and sieven clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval stability ment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, why the constitution, is commanded in-chief of the army and navy. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers do the in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant

Bureau of Napy Parch and Decks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, chief of the bureau, four clerks, one civil engineer, and one draughtenan. All the navy yards, docks and wharves, buildings and machinery in may yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Epispment, and Reyair.—John Leuthall, englicit of the bureau, eight stocks, and one draughteman. The office of the engineer in chief of the navy, Statuel Archbold, ead, is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three asm, tant engineers. This bureau has clarge of the building and repairs of all, vessels-of war, purchase of materials, and the providing of all, vessels, cith their equipment, as sale, inchore, water tanks, &c. The engineer a, chief superintenst the construction of all marine steam engineers. Chief superintenst the construction of the marine steam engineer for the Javy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for the, it construction.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge, purser United St. on any, chief of bureau, and four clerks. All provisions for the use of the may, and cleating, together with the making of contracts for in histing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordennee and Hydrography.—Cant. Bureau has charge of all ordinance and orelinate stores, the manifacture or per chase of caumes, gons, powder, shot, sliells, &c., and the equipment of vessels-of war, with everything connected theoretic. In also per vides them with tange, charts, chromosters, &c., for everyther with such books as are Turnished ships of war. The United States Nava (Unservatory and Bydrographical Office)* at Washington, and the Naval Assaicany at Amapolis, are also under the general septiment of the same of the chief of the bureau.

Bureau of Mislicine and Surgery.—Ire William Whelan, surgeou English States Nava (Insert).

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Ir. William Whelan, surgeon United States may, chief of bureau; one passed assistant surgeon Buted States may, and two clerks. Everything relating to medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of bespitule, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

Hon. J. R. Floyd, Sceretary of War; W. R. Drinkard, chief clerk, seven auberdinate clerks, two messengers, and four watchmen. The ollowing bureaus are attached to this department:

Communicating General's Office. This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott, is at New York.

Surpers General's Office. Gen. Thomas Lawson, surgeon generated by Dr. R. C. Wood and Dr. G. K. Wood; three cierks. Engineer Office.—General Joseph G. Totten, chief engineer, a Captain H. G. Wright; five clerks and one messenger. Designaphical Bureau Col. J. J. Abert, colesant, Captain J. C. Woodenff; four clerks and c

Ordennee Burens.—Col. H. R. Craig, colonel of ordnance; Capt. Wm. Maynadier; eight clerks and one messenger. INTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course

NTERESTING TO LADISS.—When in the coll of human events ladies and gentiemen lose one of their grainstral attractions—a fine head of halr—it becomes a master of rious importance, and the question is, what shall we do to stop hair from Isling off and restore its vigor and beauty? In right his query we beg to say try br. Harris's Hair Promoter and prover. A few applications will stop the hair fiding or break remove dandrul, keep the scalp clean and white, and input incess and vigor to the hair and, although you may have need twenty years, the continued use of it two meetiss will use a subject to the province of the scale of the second application, return it and get the price paid. Ask for br. Harris's Rair Promoter and Improver. Said in more by

Corner Maine and 12th and Main and wall such some of the work of the control of the said after the second application, return it and get the price paid.

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